Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1861. NUMBER 207.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The President elect had a large public reception last night and to-day, therefore he is not annoyed by curious crowds. This morning he was occupied in filling engagements with his friends, many of whom called between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. At 10½ o'clock, he rode out for his health, and was gone till 12. Among those who called to-day, were Gov. Seward, Senator Sumner, the New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana Congressional delegations, Judge Harris of New York, Vice President Hamlin, and others. Gov. Hicks of Maryland also called and held a protracted consultation with him, as rumor says, on a Cabinet place, but more likely on the state of the country. The only exception made to the rule prohibiting admission of strangers was in the case of a number of Virginia gentlemen who called, and were at once admitted to an interview. They afterwards expressed themselves much pleased with the President elect.

A carriage from citizens of New York, intended as a present to Mr. Lincoln, has been received. That, and a span of horses already here, will be given him in a few days after inauguration.

A NICE DATE.

A mayor was elected in Georgetown yesterday with strong Republican proclivities, in opposition to a Democratic candidate. The result produced great surprise, and promises to be a nine days' wonder to the people of this District.

THE MORSE PATENT EXTENSION.

Professor Morse, and others, interested in the telegraph lines, are here urging Congress an extension of the Morse patents for the system of telegraphing. Several New York and Western inventors are opposing it.

TERRITORIAL BILLS.

The Senate to-day passed bills for organizing the Territories of Nevada and Dacotah, and also concurred in the House amendment of the Colorado bill, thus placing three Territories in a fair way for a government. Gov. Chase, the Chairman of the Territorial Committee of the House, will press these bills to an early vote. There is no promise in all these Territorial bills, which provides that the Legislature of a Territory shall enact no laws calculated to impair vested rights in property of all kinds. This effectually kills the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Army bill, considered in the Senate to-day, contains but few changes from the usual bills of this character. For the manufacture of arms at armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars are appropriated; for Springfield armory, sixty thousand dollars; for Harper's Ferry armory, sixty-four thousand dollars. Appropriations are also made for all the Northern inland forts, and for those of Calhoun, Taylor and Jefferson, on Southern coasts.

PROBABILITY OF EXTRA SESSION DIMINISHING.

The House having made rapid progress in its business, the chances for an extra session have diminished greatly.

NEW SENATORS ARRIVING.

The new Senators are arriving here preparatory to taking seats for the extra session. Mitchell of Arkansas is among them.

GOVERNMENT DRAFT DISHONORED.

The New Orleans Mint has dishonored the draft of the Government for fifty thousand dollars, and no sane man can doubt that a deliberate plot has been formed to effect his assassination, and that the murderers were dulled by the hurried journey from Harrisburg made by General Scott's advice.

COMMON CARRIERS.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

[From the De roit Tribune, 25th.]

In 1856, Moore, Foote & Co. had shipped to them from New York a quantity of goods, consigned to them by Detroit parties. The goods were placed on board the propeller M. B. Spalding, of the American Transportation Company, at Buffalo. While the propeller lay at the dock, she took fire, and the goods were destroyed. Moore, Foot & Co. brought suit in the Wayne Circuit against the Transportation Company for the value of the goods, and recovered a verdict of $3,000. The cause was then taken by the Transportation Company to the Supreme Court of Michigan, where the Company claimed that the act of Congress of March 3d, 1851, entitled "an act to limit the liability of ship owners, and for other purposes," which exempts ship owners from liability for loss by fire, not resulting from fraud or neglect, applied in this case. The shippers on the contrary, urged that the clause in said act excepting all vessels engaged in coasting or inland navigation, from the operation of the act, covered this case, on the ground that the navigation of the lakes is inland navigation, and that all navigation of the lakes is not upon the ocean. The Supreme Court of Michigan, however, held the contrary, and reversed the judgment below. The plaintiff, Moore, Foote & Co., removed the case into the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the ground that the construction of an act of Congress was involved. The case was argued in January last, and the judgment of the Supreme Court of Michigan was sustained, Nelson, Grier, delivering the opinion February 18th. Walker & Driggs of Detroit, attorneys for plaintiffs, and Towle, Hunt & Newberry of Detroit, and Geo. B. Hibbard of Buffalo for the defendants. The case was argued by Hibbard in the Supreme Court of Washington, by C. I. Walker and G. B. Hibbard. At the close of the argument, Mr. Chief Justice Taney remarked that it was the most important and interesting case that had come before the Court for many years.

The effect of this decision is a radical change in the law concerning common carriers. Common carriers have been held from the earliest times in England, as insurers of the property entrusted to them. The act of Congress of 1851, provided that carriers should not be liable for loss by fire, resulting from accident, and the act of Congress of 1851 was substantially copied from it. The English act evidently related only to the ocean, and of course upon the passage of the American act, the most serious and difficult question presented itself, whether the lakes are upon an equal footing with the ocean, within the intent and language of the act. This question has been decided in different ways by different courts, but has now been set at rest by the above decision. That decision, although a hardship to the plaintiffs, will be hailed with joy by the whole lake interests, and had the decision been the other way, the result would undoubtedly have been, an amendment of the act, to accomplish the same result, which has now been effected by the decision.

A Fence Measure in which Michigan is Interested.

[From the Grand Rapids Eagle.]

A project has been started in Illinois, for compelling peace between the South and the Northwest, at least, in which this State, especially, must be interested, as a large interest. This project is neither more nor less than turning the trade, if not the waters, of the Mississippi River up stream, and compelling it to flow into Illinois and Michigan on its way to the seaboard. To accomplish this, it is proposed to enlarge the Illinois Canal, connecting Chicago with the Mississippi River, through the Fox River improvement, so that the largest class of steamers plying on the Mississippi can land their cargoes of cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar direct on the wharves of Chicago, without transhipment between Memphis and the latter place.

The effect of the successful completion of this magnificent project is apparent at a glance. As New York and New England are the markets for Southern produce in this country, it is safe to say that all the cotton of Arkansas, Northern Mississippi and Tennessee, half the sugar of Louisiana, the tobacco of Kentucky and Tennessee, with the eventual produce of Northern Texas and the adjacent territories, would be compelled, by the superior cheapness, speed, safety and facility of this route, to pay tribute to Illinois and Michigan in passing. Incidentally, too, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota would be largely benefitted by the tide of commerce setting northward. There could be direct communication between all the Grand River Valley and the great Mississippi Valley, with only one transhipment outside of this State, and our lumber, furniture, iron, copper, salt, wheat, pork and plaster, could be exchanged directly for southern gold and southern tobacco, rice, sugar or cotton.

Then, in time of any future and more formidable rebellion, let Louisiana secede, if she could; and all the States North and West of her would be linked to the loyal North-west with a chain no less strong and enduring than that of interest. Their prosperity, their very life, would be so bound up with ours, and ours with theirs, that no possible political differences could tear us asunder.

To be sure, Chicago would overgrow its present large proportions and overshadow, for a time at least, every city of our own or adjacent States. But Detroit would also grow; and, while it could never hope to overtake Chicago, it would greatly increase its present proportions, and be second only to its Illinois rival.

The influence upon all that part of Michigan bordering upon Lake Michigan would be immense. Our great wilderness would become, as if by magic, the seat of thriving villages, each with its peculiar manufacturing interest; either a wood or ore, for the prairie State of the West would all be tributary to us in these respects; and only be our rivals in the southern markets in the matter of gewvisions.

As a matter of national concern, the measure can be made of almost as much importance as was the great Pacific Railroad. We believe, with Governor Seward, that the material bonds of commerce, railroads, and, more especially navigable rivers and canals, connecting different sections, are more reliable and certain for the Union than either than all the constitutions it is possible for men to write.

Nor would such a national work be without its importance in time of war, for it would be the work of strategetic importance, in the way of forever conserving the government and preventing rebellion, it would be vastly more powerful and effective than the most costly and formidable chain of forts and strongholds it is possible to construct. We hope the friend of the measure will seize the advantage of the present time to push forward this great schemes.

THE LAST OF THE SONS OF MALTA.

Sale Under Mortgage, of the Property of Pro Patria Lodge.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 26th.]

The "ancient and honorable order of the Sons of Malta," which is represented as being "ancient because the memory of man knoweth not its origin, and honorable because the great and wise of every age have been numbered with its firm friends and steadfast supporters," came to a complete if not inglorious end, this forenoon. The furniture of Pro Patria Lodge, the largest, most thoroughly equipped, and most famous of the United States, was sold at auction, under mortgage, at eleven o'clock, together with all the regalia and warlike implements which seem to have entered largely into the initiatory services of this mystic brotherhood.

The sale occurred in the lodge room, a spacious hall at 814 Broadway, the first floor under the roof and the fifth from the earth. The hall was fitted up in a peculiar style of elegance. The floor was richly carpeted, and the room had an entrance through long scales, while the walls were decorated with twenty-four knights in armor, with tapestry, and with the red cross of St. John, which appears to have been the favorite device of the order.

The articles sold were classified as follows: 1st, the useful; 2d, the instrumental; 3d, the ornamental and mystical. Under the first head were sold the sofas, chairs, carpets &c., one of the carpets containing three hundred yards, and selling for seventy-five cents the yard, but what it cost. Under the second head was sold an Alexandre Organ, which was started at $50 and sold at $90. Also, a Chinese Gong, which, the "brothers" assert, was formerly owned by the Emperor of Pekin Chow and which brought $11. An immense tin trumpet and a quantity of horns were also sold for a trifle.

Under the third head were sold five "bloody swords." When the auctioneer reached these articles, one of the initiated called out at the top of his voice: "Now, let the stranger feel the height of the sword!" Now, stranger, be strong and brave, and leap with all your might, for this will put your courage to the test!"—whereupon, those who appeared to understand it, laughed heartily, and outsiders concluded that this must have been a part of the initiation ceremonies.

According to the handbill, these swords were "made of Damascus steel, and used in the Knights' Templars, at the Knights' Halts, with roast beef and plum-pudding, eighteen hundred years before the deluge;" and "were presented to Pro Patria Lodge by Alexander the Great." Among them was said to be the celebrated sword which was suspended by a single thread. The purchasers, however, did not appear to be impressed with the latter point, for the five swords only brought five dollars.

Then there were five terrible tin spears, which were sold in a lot for three shillings. A large helmet, said to have descended from the Crusaders under Peter the Hermit, with visors complete, were also sold in a lot with the same amount. The entire mail, and armor, which went on like easy terms, five or six shillings paying for the whole.

Next were sold eight rusty muskets, with fixed bayonets, for three shillings, and several hundred dominoes, with cowls, black and white, were sold at twelve and fifteen cents apiece. The Ragged Path" was sold for $1, judging from its appearance, the astrangers who passed over it must have had a rough journey over the rollers.

After the furniture and other articles named had been sold, the auctioneer withdrew to the back room and proceeded to sell regalia, which he said must not be exposed to the gaze of the uninitiated. He informed the purchaser that a large illustrated octavo work, was sold unseen.

The "sacred bath," however, was displayed to the crowd. It sold for $1.50, and appeared to be nothing more nor less than a large punch-bowl.

In conclusion, the "brothers" joined in a song, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," beginning:

"When old Maltesis first was born."

The crowd dispersed; and thus ends the mystic brotherhood of the I. O. S. M.

The Tariff.

The N. Y. *Courier and Inquirer* of the 25th says:

A leading broker informs us that the only way that the Sugar does not exceed three-fourths of a cent per pound, and that the proposed change in the Tariff will not be materially felt by any vested interest, unless it be by operating against low grade Sugar, and thus interfering with refiners. The duty on Sugars would not be raised to exceed the present rate.

The same authority assures us that the duty of half a cent per pound will not be felt even in the wholesale price after sixty or ninety days. The duty might be fixed at one cent per pound without imposing any material burden upon our people. We doubt if those who are engaged in the trade would ever know that a duty had been imposed.

As regards Teas, there are sufficient Black Teas now in the country to supply the markets a year and a half. Some few grades must be imported this season, and that description will probably advance slightly.

The advance in the Tariff will have the same effect as the temporary contraction of the warehouse system would produce.

The Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad.

[From the Peoria Transcript.]

The Peoria and Logansport Railroad is no more. The Legislature in amending its charter very properly altered its name to that of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington R. R. The road never ran to Oquawka and does not terminate at this city, and its present name gives a true indication of the line, extending as it does from Logansport, Indiana, to Burlington, Iowa, a distance of some 270 miles. We learn that the company are placing an additional engine upon the road, ready for the spring business. Fifty additional freight cars will be received—the larger portion this week. Three new locomotives are to be immediately put on, and a sufficient number of passenger coaches to do all the business required. The suit for possession of the west end of the road is progressing, and from what we are enabled to judge by the action of the company in adding new rolling stock and preparing for additional business, and from other information from other sources, there can be little or no question in regard to a favorable termination and at an early day.

A VERY COOL AMERICAN.—A Frenchman recently eloped from Paris with the pretty wife of an American, and as soon as the latter learned what had taken place, he installed himself in the chateau of his rival, and wrote to the latter a missive, as follows:

"You have appropriated my wife, and I have taken possession of your estate. By the time your love is squandered, I will try to have spent your fortune. I hope you will have an agreeable time in Switzerland, though December is a chilly month, I am told, in that country. I would recommend her to continue her singing lessons. I have had your orangery removed, as it interrupted the view of the pond. I dare say you will approve my course.

THE CITY.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement of the Young America Quartz Crusher, and advise all interested in quartz mining to go and see it work.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The special meeting of the Common Council, called for last evening, did not come off, for what reason we are unable to tell.

NO MORE LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAYS.—By the ninth section of the new law regarding elections, passed at the late session of our State Legislature, it is provided that no intoxicating liquors shall be retailed on election days, and that all saloons must be closed on such occasions.

THE CITY MISSION.—A settled woman has a child in the "Nursery," North Market street, to give away. An English girl wants a situation to do chamber work and sew. For the above, and also laboring men and clerks, apply to E. B. Tuttle, 96 North Franklin street, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FORGERY.—A man by the name of Dempster was yesterday brought before Justice Milliken, charged with forging the signature of another person named Kennedy to a note of hand for the sum of $80, and paying the surreptitious paper to a blind man. Dempster was held for trial. Cheating blind men will not pay.

CHILD FOUND.—A bright, intelligent little girl, aged about two and a half years, was found by a gentleman on Clark street yesterday afternoon, supposed to have been lost. She was taken to the Marshal's office, where the afflicted parents may find it this morning. The child has blue eyes, and light hair, and had on, when found, a brown merino cloak and black velvet cap with plaid trimmings.

LECTURE—GARIBALDI.—The closing lecture of the course for the benefit of the Ladies' City Mission will be delivered in the First M. E. Church, next Friday evening, by Rev. T. B. Church, next Friday evening. The subject is "Garibaldi," that wonderful man, whose name is repeated with love by every friend of freedom. In these days of treason let us hear a lecture on the character of a *patriot*. Tickets on sale at the Methodist Depository, by the committee, and at the door.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION CONCERT.—Our musical friends will do well to remember the Sacred Concert to-night, to be held at the Church of the Ascension, as good music may be expected. The united vocal powers of Mrs. Georgs, Mrs. Woodbury, Miss Sheridan, together with the Misses Stephens and Toby, will no doubt enhance the pleasures of the evening.

Rush Medical College.

The eighteenth Annual Commencement of this Institution was held last evening, at the College, a large and appreciative audience being assembled to witness the exercises. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pratt of Trinity Church. The degree of M. D. was conferred by the President, Prof. Brainard, on thirty-seven gentlemen, members of the class in course of attendance upon the course of lectures just closed. The valedictory address given by Prof. Allen was replete with thought and with matter, both of professional and general interest. The friends of this Institution will be happy to know that at no former period in its history has it been so prosperous as at the present time—about one hundred and sixty students having been in attendance during the recent session. The following are the names of the graduating class:

Allen S. Sacrdt.	Geo. Robert,
Charles Bunce,	Wm. H. Graham,
Wm. C. Gregory,	Henry C. Hansell,
Henry S. Bloom,	Henry C. Hansell,
Benj. H. Bradshaw,	Clinton D. Hanna,
Willford Bates,	John F. Kanble,
Henry S. Bloom,	Rudolf Keith,
Daniel M. Cook,	Enoch W. Keagy,
Elijah A. Clark,	Abner D. Kimball,
Thomas J. Dunn,	Robert M. Lackey,
Edward C. DeForrest,	J. James McMaster
H. M. Elston,	James H. Mayfield,
Henry H. Maynard,	A. J. Fred Mayo,
Richard E. McVay,	Edward P. Talbott,
John Murphy,	Charles H. Thompkins,
Samuel G. Owens,	Theodore W. Stull,
Allen M. Pierce,	Israel B. Washburne,
Henry V. Passage,	O. G. Walker.
Madison Race,	

The honorary degree was conferred upon Robert G. Hammill, Chicago, and Theodore Hoffman, Niles.

Meeting of Colored Citizens.

The meeting of colored citizens last night at Knights' Block, for the purpose of endorsing the action of the Canadian Government in regard to the fugitive slave Anderson, was largely attended, and the proceedings were of a most enthusiastic character.

A Mr. Williams was called to preside, and Andrew Williams elected Secretary.

The President, upon taking the chair, made a few remarks setting forth the object of the meeting. He was followed by H. Ford Douglas. We do not propose giving a report of this speech. It was radical, revolutionary, patriotic, and everything by turns. His was loudly cheered at different points. The following resolutions were then read:

WHEREAS, We believe in that sacred emblem of humanity, the Declaration of Independence, endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and

WHEREAS, We firmly believe that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God; therefore

Resolved, That we fully justify the course pursued by the slave Anderson, in taking the life of his pursuer in defending his own liberty, and that we look upon him as a hero and a true American.

Resolved, That to England, proud, monarchial England, belongs the highest praise, for she has not only given freedom to the slave on her soil, but she has given to man his birthright, freedom to the slave, rights to the wronged, and declared that no slave can breathe her air, and live freely, be delivered up, unless the offence be was charged with was punishable in England.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend to our people the noble example set them by our brother John Anderson, and that we are now satisfied that our rights are in our own hands, and that the public opinion of our white brethren of the Northwest is one with whom and with whose aid we can successfully enforcing the doctrine proclaimed by Patrick Henry—*Liberty or Death*.

Resolved, That the colored people of the free Northern States are American citizens; that we love our country, and that we will defend its constitution, properly interpreted and enforced, would give us our rights; that we believe the day is fast approaching when we shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizenship, and that we will labor as one man, in all possible ways to become good, honest, industrious citizens.

Resolved, That in this case Anderson was not the strongest application he may become an able defender of human rights; therefore, we recommend him to educate himself—for it is a basis upon which his enemies have sought to found a charge of inferiority felt by any vested interest, unless it be by operating against low grade Sugar, and thus interfering with refiners. The duty on Sugars would not be raised to exceed the present rate.

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Coroner's Inquests.

Coroner James yesterday morning held an inquest on the body of a woman named Helen M. Hays, formerly living at No. 157 West Madison street. She was a married woman, the mother of two children, and her husband, until lately, had been absent at Pike's Peak. Since his return Mrs. Hays had been almost continually intoxicated. On Tuesday night she was in her usual drunken condition, and yesterday morning found dead in bed, her face buried in the pillows. Drs. Lamuraux and Ross made a post mortem examination. It was decided that death had been caused by inflammation of the lungs and stomach, hastened by excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

In the afternoon the Coroner was called to hold an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Ellen Barriger, at No. 9, Bremer avenue, North Division. Mrs. Barringer was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. Two women who lived in the house with the deceased testified that they retired about nine o'clock on Tuesday night, and at that time Mrs. Barringer was sitting on the side of her bed in a state of intoxication. Her husband is living at the South. This identical woman was before Coroner James some time during the past winter as a witness or principal in a case where the body of a child had been found in the snow near her house, and that gentleman then took occasion to warn her that if she did not quickly change her course of life it would not be long before he would be called upon to hold an inquest upon her. She ridiculed the idea then and kept on in her intemperate career. Yesterday the prophecy of the Coroner was verified. The jury returned a verdict of death from excessive intemperance.

Old and Rare Works.

Editors of Tribune:

As there seems to be some interest among your readers, in *old and rare books*, I write an account of what may be found in a single private library in this city.

First on the list, as a rare book, and a beautiful specimen of early printing, is the "Tripartite History from Socrates, Sozomenus, and Theodricus, compiled and translated from Greek and Latin by Cassiodorus and Epiphanius;" printed by John Schmuzer, at Augsburgh, February *A. D.* 1472. The initial letters are with the pen and illuminated.

It is believed that the oldest printed books in this country are the following: A perfect copy of the Mazarine Bible about A. D. 1455, owned by Mr. Lenox of New York; a fragment of the same work, owned by George Livermore, Cambridge, Mass.; the Durandus Aquinas, printed by Guttenberg in 1460, sold at sale of R. B. Corwin's library; the Catholicon, printed by Guttenberg in 1460, and Faust and Schoeffer's Testament of 1462, that were owned by George Livermore. This is probably a correct statement of the oldest printed books now in this country. I may add that excepting the English works printed by Caxton, or by Wynkyn de Worde, from 1480 to 1500, it is not very difficult to procure books printed subsequent to 1480, but it is hard to get one of a previous date.

In the collection in this city, there are also the following works: Occolampadius, and Melancthon's Greek Grammars, and F. Sebastian's Hebrew Dictionary, all of 1526, printed in one volume, by Froben; Melancthon's Annotations on Matthew and John, 1533, on Romans, 1540 and 1541, on Daniel 11-3; the Augsburgh Confession, and Melancthon's discussion of its articles, and the subscription of Pastors and Princes, 1561; Melancthon's Loci Communes, 1534; Erasmus' Paraphrase of Luke, 1535, of all the Epistles, 1532; the succeeding by Calvin, Institutes, 1561,—in which is in distinct characters, the name of an owner in 1569; Commentary on the Epistles, first complete edition, Robert Stephens printer, 1556; Psalms, Robert Stephens, 1557, original edition; Harmony of the Gospels, 2d edition, Robert Stephens, 1560; the entire Minor Prophets, first edition, 1559, Isaiah, 1583; Jeremiah, 1589.

The collection includes several rare editions of the Greek Testament, among them Erasmus' third edition, printed by Froben in 1522; Paris edition, edited by Tusanus, 1543; the celebrated "Editio princeps, Aldi Reglio," also called the "O mirificam" printed by Robert Stephens in 1546; Beza's of 1559; and of the beautiful Elzevirs, a copy of 1641.

One of the choicest treasures of this library is a set of Reformation Tracts, in the most delightful preservation, there being no rent in them, no ragged edges, and no dirt or stains upon them. They are, Luther's Propositions Discussed at Leipsic, 1509; Eck against Melancthon, 1519; Melancthon's Reply to Eck, 1519; Ulrich Huttner's Letter to Luther, 1520; A Dialogue by Hans Sacks, 1524. These are genuine Tracts of the Reformation, and it would be next to impossible to obtain duplicates.

One of the most scarce works in the world is to be found in this library, viz, a full set, in 12 volumes, of Sims Hutter's Polyglot Bible, 1599, in which the Hebrew affixes and suffixes are printed with hollow type, while the radicals that are to be supplied to any word are printed over it.

There are not a few superior private collections in the city; would it not be well to have a brief description of them, by a competent person, and so a knowledge obtained of our literary wealth.

BIBLIOPHILE.

Chicago, Feb. 27, 1861.

Sailors' Benevolent Society.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The undersigned, seamen of the city of Chicago, outside the so-called Sailors' Benevolent Society, who are desirous of having a Society for the promotion of brotherly love, mutual benefits and mutual culture, and who consider the present so-called Society not calculated to promote the same, in consequence of many abuses existing therein which have caused a great number of certainly not the least intelligent of the class to withhold themselves from said Society, and many who had joined to withdraw.

We have therefore assembled together and consulted each other, and concluded upon stating the alleged abuses which might be offensive to some, and propose the following amendments which remove our objections to the constitution. We recommend their adoption by the Society, that we may be enabled to join and also enable the Society to attain the ends for which it was instituted, which we consider it cannot under existing evils:

1st. That none but active seamen should hold an active membership, excepting Secretary and President.

2d. That all who are not active sailors (desirous of promoting the welfare of the Society by becoming honorary members) be permitted to do so on paying five dollars.

3d. That honorary members have no vote, or otherwise control the Society, except by friendly advice.

4th. That there be no oath or other secret pledge whatever imposed on any member.

5th. That copies of the constitution and by-laws be printed and placed within the reach of members and visitors.

We call upon the Society to alter so much of its regulations as conflict with the above, and make known such alterations through the public press, otherwise we, in justice to ourselves and the many good citizens of Chicago who have interested themselves in favor of said Society, must put in active operation a Society free from the abuses existing in the present Society, and exposing the feelings and interests of the seamen of Chicago, unstrammelled by the influence or speculative interest of inactive and unfriendly persons.

(Signed)

Edward Davy,	Michael Fowler,
Nicholas Christopher,	Joseph Culleton,
John Little,	William McIntyre,
Nicholas Connors,	And sixty others.

THE ZOUAVE BENEFIT.—The benefit of the U. S. Zouave Cadets, at Bryan Hall last evening, was a very successful affair. The large audience hailed the appearance of Madame Fabbri with great enthusiasm in the rendition of the "Star Spangled Banner." "Major Anderson's March" was also rapturously applauded, and the Zouaves, at the conclusion of the performances, retired covered with glory —and perspiration.

VERY EARLY.—The proprietors of the Tremont House have placed upon our table a delegation from the land of Secession and new Confederacies, in the shape of early vegetables. The package included green peas, onions carrots, turnips, celery, spinach, lettuce, etc. Messrs. Gage, Drake & Co., regaled their patrons at dinner yesterday with the earliest vegetables of the season.

BANKER'S MEETING.—A meeting of our principal bankers was held yesterday, at which it was resolved to receive at par the bills of all the banks on Tuesday put in liquidation by the State Auditor. Those discredited sometime since, remain at twenty per cent. discount. The Bank of De Claire, and Arctic Bank, Wisconsin, are bought at a discount of thirteen per cent.

New Advertisements.

G. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 66 Beekman st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest*

WANTED—To exchange personal property of various kinds, for general merchandise. Also a valuable Patent Right for Illinois. Property can be seen at 154 Clark street. Address box 4464, Chicago P. O.

WANTED.—Employment by a married man who is **Not Particular about Work.** Address, R., at this Office. mch11

WANTED.—A single gentleman of quiet habits wishes to rent a furnished room without board, in a private family. References given. Address, A. A., Tribune Office, giving location. mch11

WANTED.—A small house or a suite of good rooms, without board, wanted. Rent no consideration. Address Box 1948 P. O.

DOG LOST—Five Dollars Reward.—Strayed from the residence of the subscriber, yesterday afternoon, a small Black and Tan Puppy Dog, about two months old. Had on his neck when he left a small red ribbon. Any person returning the same or giving information that will lead to the owner will receive the above reward and no questions asked. mch11 87 Randolph street, cor. Dearborn.

WANTED.—A man who thoroughly understands making and hanging Grain Cradles. Apply to Box 2005 P. O. mch11-3t

WANTED.—500 Agents to sell a large stock of Goods just received, consisting of articles in constant use by every family on the Anti-Monopoly principle. Apply at 128 Lake street, No. 2 up stairs.

WANTED—Two First Class Carpet Salesmen that are acquainted with the city trade, to whom liberal wages will be paid. C. PALMER, 118, 114, 116 Lake street. mch11

WANTED, Active men can clear from $5 to $20 per day with a cash capital of from $5 to $25, selling Rights to manufacture and sell Agricultural, and other articles. Address, with stamp, P. O. Box 2216.

BOARDING.—A gentleman wants board, with or without room, not far from the Marine Bank. A family without other boarders preferred. Address, through the Post Office, Box 2014.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of rooms with board, in a small private family where the comforts of a home can be secured. Address Box 2, Chicago P. O. mch11-3t

A FARM FOR A LOT. I wish to exchange a 240 acre farm in Kansas, 9 miles of cultivated, good timber, and the very best of living water. The most likely section of the Territory. For particulars address "FARMER," Tribune Office, mch11 Lot.

FURNITURE WANTED—40 acres of prime Farming Land in one of the most important counties in Clark, for dwelling or to exchange for Missouri Railroad, will be exchanged for furniture to about $1,000. Land in cash prices and title good Address C. O. Box 1721.

FOR SALE—A stock of Drugs and Medicines, store fixtures, &c., amounting to about twenty thousand dollars. Will take in exchange good GOOD SHAWLS, or City property. Terms 30 days. The amount is the balance cash in hand. Apply at No. 1 Clark street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For sale a lot of Hardware worth $200. Clothes $400; Books $1,200; a Mortgage, $1,000, and other property amounting to $2,200. Which I will exchange for Real Estate, or will sell it lots to suit purchasers. In exchange for Real Estate, I want a Store and Dwelling. Address, with particulars, Box 4450 P. O., Chicago. Would take part county property and balance in cash.

FOR SALE.—AT STEVENS & WEBSTER'S, 169 Randolph street.

N. Y. APPLES,
CIDER,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
PIGS,
DATES,
NUTS, &c.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.,
44 Water Street, New York,
Offer for sale, from United States Bonded Warehouse, of their own Importation:

COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castarede & Co., and other favorite vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and octaves.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, Lavaud & Co., and other favorite brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages.

HOLLAND GIN—Bottled by P. Kellogg & Co., Schiedam, and Wee Drop, in pipes and three-qr. pipes.

RUM—St. Croix, Martinique and Jamaica.

WINES—Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock, and Old Port, in wood and bottle.

OIL—One hundred Table, in cases and baskets.

YOUNG AMERICA QUARTZ CRUSHER!

The Model Quartz Crusher invented by Mr. Chas. Howell of Cleveland, has now been running at the Foundry of Mr. Mills, corner Polk and Reed streets, for over two months, and been thoroughly tested in crushing Limestone, Soapstone and Marble, all of which it reduced to an impalpable powder with astonishing facility. The proprietors claim that it will do more work, better work, and of a cheaper cost in every way, than any of the various de stone they, having every particle away as the work is done, carrying off the entire dust of flour by sucking all the gold to be extracted. It is easily managed by one man, and is entirely free from danger. Can be run by horse power, water or steam power. Price of Mill complete, $850. A. SANDERSON, Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The undersigned believe the above Mill will do all and more than is claimed for it, or by being in the possession of them, by a responsible party. It will therefore three yard (60cm ton) per day, with a horse power, and will crush from one to two bushels (steam engine Mills). A. Hathaway, formerly of Cleveland Foundry, E. Shaw of the Arm of Shaw & Bros., manufacturers of Hunt Machine, Chicago.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County. Circuit Court Cook County. In Chancery, Robert Scovil vs. Henry J. Spalding. Public notice is hereby given that I, C. C. Peloubet, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in Chambers to the mandate in a decree out, rend in said cause, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook in the city of Chicago, all the following described real parcel of land, situate in said county of Cook to wit: The west half of the north west quarter of section number five (5) in Township thirty-nine (39) north Range nine (9) east of the third principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, or so much as may be necessary to make the money due to the said complainant, principal and interest, with principal costs and costs.

C. C. PELOUBET, Master in Chancery Cook Co.
Chicago, February 23, A. D. 1861. fe26-16mch4

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE.
LOOK AT OUR MACHINES
Before Purchasing and Remember These Facts:

We warrant every Machine and keep them in repair free of expense.

The Machine makes the Lock Stitch, which is alike on both sides of the fabric.

We give full instructions and guarantee the practical working of all kinds of fabric, lisley and thin, without change of tension.

MASON & EASTER,
Sole Agents for the Northwest,
154 CLARK STREET,
UNDER THE NEW SHERMAN HOUSE.

☞ Agents wanted in every town and city in the Northwest. fe11ch-1m-1st pg

122 - - Clark Street - - 122
BILLIARD TABLE LAMPS,
KITCHEN LAMPS,
PARLOR LAMPS,
—AT THE—
Lamp and Oil Emporium.
CHAS. I. NOBLE.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Noiseless!
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
$40 AND UPWARDS.
No. 114 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

SHOULDER BRACES.
SHOULDER BRACES.
SHOULDER BRACES.

These appliances are used for Improving the Chest, and giving full play to the Lungs. For Consumption and Weakness of the Chest, they are a Remedy unequalled by anything heretofore known. Any person can measure themselves by following the directions given in advertisement. Sold by druggists generally. Price of Braces, $1 and $1.50. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Improved Braces for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

SMITH & DWIGHT,
APOTHECARIES, 94 LAKE STREET,
Opposite the Tremont House.

OUR BOOK AND PAMPHLET Printing Business on the celebrated Hot and Steam
ADAMS PRESS,
And the chances are other cards pressed quickly by
HOE'S HYDRAULIC PRESS.
Tribune Office.

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.—A pure and powerful vegetable remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Chronic Sore Throat, Female Complaints, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Debility, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Fever and Ague, Impurities of the Blood, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the system. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed executed by Thomas Hoyne and Mary Hoyne, his wife, to the undersigned, bearing date the first day of May, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, in the State of Illinois, in book 222 of Deeds, on page 222, which said mortgage deed was given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for the sum of $2,000, dated May 1st, 1857, and payable one year after date, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, and default having been made in the payment of said note, and the whole amount of principal and interest now being due and payable, and I, the undersigned, the present holder of said note and mortgage deed, will by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage deed, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, on Monday, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described property, to wit: Lot number one (1) in Block number one (1) in Canal Trustees' subdivision of the south half of the south west quarter

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1861.

THE GREAT BREAK-UP THIS MEETING.

It is an unwelcome task to point out the errors committed by those to whom the people have confided the destiny, and perhaps the very existence of our government are engrossed with the national difficulties have been so largely aggravated and settlement has been so largely retarded, by the obstinate refusal to compromise on a point where compromise is impossible, that we cannot refrain from at least entering our decided protest against any more tom-foolery of the sort. The Republicans, perhaps a majority of them, in Congress, at first, shaped their action upon the belief that the storm in the South was a thing of no importance in itself, and of brief duration in any event. They were tempted to deride and fear what they did not fully comprehend, and sometimes to make merry over the throes and agonies which they thought were the tricks of political comedians playing an artful part. But as soon as they discovered that there was a reality behind the spectre which they had mocked, they went to the other extreme; and those who had been the foremost in raising a laugh, became very early the most seriously frightened, and by propositions to "concede," "compromise," or "adjust," betrayed to their opponents that which is fatal to any cause—a want of earnestness and firmness in standing upon the positions assumed. "Admit," said the Border States, "that the Republicans will surrender a part of their platform, or that they are willing to bargain in the face of menace, "and we have only to enlarge our demands "and multiply and exaggerate our threats, "to obtain all we desire." And right here has been the root of the difficulty which has been encountered. Isolated proposals coming from the Republican side, were accepted by the opposition as an earnest of the final action of the whole party. They demonstrated to the satisfaction of the masses in the South, that obstructions imposed by an adherence to the Chicago Platform were not to be observed, that the rank and file of the Republican party were fanatics with a large dash of rascality, seeking, by means of an exciting and dangerous hobby, to work their way into power; and that nothing but terror would deter them from the accomplishment of their purpose. They seemed there to demonstrate that there was no such thing as principle involved in the controversy, and the whole struggle on the part of the North was only a question of personal ambition and political advantage; and that to defeat that ambition and snatch away these advantages by a threatened dissolution of the Union, were the things, and the only things, necessary to be done. It has been observed that just as the North has displayed a willingness to recede, just so have the demands of the South risen. To-day, as the result of this timid and hesitating policy, the acceptance of the Breckinridge platform, with prospective application to territory yet to be acquired, is declared to be the only method of healing the breach.

We claim no wisdom for pursuing the course into which we were impelled by convictions of duty; but events have so clearly demonstrated its adaptation to the wants of the time, that we cannot refrain from pointing out the effect of our policy if it had been universally accepted by the party, in Congress and out, and if no suggestion of compromise had been permitted to fall from Republican lips. The first impression made upon the madmen of the South would have clinched belief in the earnestness and entire sincerity of those who won the great fight. They would have said,—at least, all of those who are not disunionists *per se*—"these men are "animated by an idea which they will not "give up. They believe what they pro-"claim; and as we value our position in the "Union and the peace of the country, let us "not push them to extremities, nor place "ourselves on ground from which we cannot "recede. They have courage to adhere to "their convictions of right, and we must "not attempt to back them down. "They say they intend us no harm. Now "let us examine their platform, and see "what they propose, and whether we can "afford to break up the Government, and "enter into a war to defeat the purposes "that they avow!" And here would have been an end of the controversy so far as the Border States are concerned. Professions of kindness and good will, coupled with an inflexible determination to submit to no wrong, would have done the work. Is not this true?

It is too late to expend regrets upon the failure of this man or that man in our ranks to come up to the demands of the occasion. But it is proper, that in the future management of what has grown to be an ugly strife, Republicans should profit by the errors of the past; and that the firmness, lack of which has so complicated difficulties, should at last be assumed and steadily maintained. Firmness to say to the South that we are not her enemy; that no injury is in store for her people, as the consequence of Republican rule; that her rights are safe; that her loyalty is expected, and that this Union is not to be and shall not be dissolved. This is the need of the day. Without it, the Government and the Union are near their end.

HARPERS' CIVILIZATION.

The *Weekly Journal of Harpers' Civilization* outdoes itself. Always notorious for its servility to slavery, its zeal against the heresies of free soil and free speech has lately been stimulated by a hint from the South that it was not doing enough. A few bundles of the *Weekly* were returned upon the publishers for some imaginary shortcoming, and in the issue of "next week" (March 2d) as the *Ledger* boys say, they endeavor to make amends, but in a manner so shamelessly untruthful, that they deserve the contempt of every decent man. A woodcut, on the last page, represents the President elect in the company of loafers and bruisers engaged in a drinking bout—Mr. Lincoln with glass in hand, maudlin drunk, leering with foolish grimace upon his boon companions. The whole is labelled "OUR PRESIDENTIAL MEMORIAN," and the affected proof of the pictured falsehood is printed thus:

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THE SICK MAN.

The public contempt for James Buchanan has been shown in a remarkable way by the multitude of derisive appellations which have been fastened upon him—each one of the series seeming to stick faster than its predecessors. J. B., Jimmy B., old Jimmy, the aged Jimmy, Old Public Functionary, Old Fub Func., O. P. F., and Mr. Ostensible, are among the descriptive titles which have been pinned to his garments for general comment. In South Carolina he is known (affectionately as President Buck and King Log. But we think the most fitting designation for him is the *Sick Man*. The unmeasured scorn with which the Czar applied this epithet to the Sultan finds its only parallel in the huge contempt with which the American people regard their Chief Magistrate. If there be *one* man outside of the White House, North or South, who does not entertain for him a perfectly mammoth disgust, he has thus far carefully concealed his views. Mr. Buchanan lives, and moves, and has his being, under a load of ignominy heavier than the Himalayas.

As the 4th of March approaches, insults and outrages upon the American flag and name multiply like flies in June. But what cares he? American vessels are seized by pirates in an American harbor. But what is that to him? The whole armament of the United States on the Southwestern frontier strikes its flag to a nest of traitors without firing a gun. But what of that? Did not he set the example by striking the same flag in Charleston Harbor? Shall the Secession Generals be better than the traitorous Commander-in-chief. Villanies which make the blood tingle—outrages which make the whole world jeer and curse—treason which the American citizens wish they could die a thousand deaths to punish—all pass for nothing in the empty soul of James Buchanan. Four days remain for us to writhe under his lack of government. But who shall estimate the general misery of these four days. Every minute has its separate agony. Every hour is big with its burden of shame and anguish to patriotic heart. Every day is a monument in history, composed of blistering crimes. The miserable dotard, whose only occupation is to paralyze the movements of his faithful ministers—what can he not do in the four days which remain to his sapless sway? Let us wait and hope a little longer, if we can. Whatever can be done the wrong way will be so done; and whatever cannot be done wrong, will not be done at all. Of this we may all rest happily assured. Expecting nought but infamy in its varied and accustomed forms, we cannot be greatly disappointed. The sick man is in his last gasp. Let him die in such peace as his sins will give him, and let him go directly to his own place.

FORT SUMTER.

The attack on Fort Sumter is renewed by the newspapers almost every week. It is now set down for Monday next—Inauguration day—March 4th. But if we may place reliance on the opinion of military men who know the capabilities of that strong-hold for defence, all the guns in South Carolina cannot, if they are placed no nearer than Fort Moultrie or Morris Island, breach its walls in a year. Breaching batteries, says Capt. Porr, in a late lecture in Cincinnati, are rarely placed nearer than 800 yards of the fortification to be attacked, and from that or a nearer point, the regular advances begin, and are, in some cases, where the resistance is prolonged, carried almost up to the wall in which the breach is desired. The point of ground nearest Fort Sumter is three-quarters of a mile distant; and from that the Chivalry are, we have no doubt, welcome to play away to their heart's content. Much has been heard of the floating batteries lately constructed in Charleston harbor, which, when completed, will carry the breaching guns up to the point in which their fire will be effectual. But latest advices from the seat of war, say that the new-fangled affair is a failure—that it may not float, and that in any event, it will prove to be unmanageable. So, the gallant Anderson and his gallant men, may, we believe, rest in peace; and the country may be assured that the danger that the stars and stripes on Fort Sumter will be hauled down to give place to the reptile which South Carolina worships as the emblem of her fath and her policy, is yet far off. The 4th of March spoken of, means, like the 4th of July in Webster's Oregon speech, some other and more distant 4th not yet in the almanacs.

Chicago as a Trading Point for Our Merchants.

We have had some experience in the mercantile business in Illinois, and our associations with the merchants of the Western and Middle States, enable us to form some idea of the real wants and necessities of this class of our business population. The western merchant, unlike his eastern brother, wanting capital, and no deal at a market where he can combine the following advantages:

First, he must be able to realize as good terms on small but frequent purchases, as if he invested largely but twice a year; and,

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Both these advantages we believe our Western merchants can have in the Chicago market in the first place it is near home. This is a decided advantage to those merchants who may wish to make a semi-monthly or weekly trip, of but one hundred dollars. Chicago is the most important grain market in the world, and our merchants can at all times realize good prices for grain which is to be shipped as consigned to a commission house in Chicago. But we need not argue this point, for our business men all understand the advantages of this market. The only question is, can they do as well to deal at Chicago as at the Eastern cities? We think they can. It is a well known fact among them all that during the early part of the season of Chicago, that the leading merchants of every department of trade are directly connected with the manufacturers of the East—Philadelphia, New York, Boston, New Orleans, Liverpool, London, Paris and Berlin. They are in fact branches of Manufacturing and Wholesale Houses of the East, and can sell to the trade of the great object of their establishments at Chicago is to supply in this way the demands of the great West, and can afford to sell as many of these goods as cheap, if not cheaper at Chicago than at the Eastern cities, after paying freight and other expenses, but they can have orders direct to the East for half the time. With a fast people this is very important.

But above all, it would add wealth to our State, and to our cities, and would be the means of bringing to the West a class of merchants of new channels of trade, create a more permanent and social, as well as financial and commercial interest between all sections of our State. Strangers of every class, such as a single merchant in Danville is perhaps intimately acquainted with a half-dozen houses in Chicago, while they are all strangers to the most of the city jobbers of the Eastern cities. With the trade of the Wabash valley, and of Central Illinois directed to Chicago, that already giant city of the West would leap forward, and with a rapidity of growth unequalled. But the Chicago merchants are greatly to blame for this condition of affairs. They have not only abandoned this whole region to the runners of Eastern firms, and do not even seek to advertise their advantages through the potent but cheap channel of the newspaper press, but will so shamelessly untruthful, that they deserve the contempt of every decent man. A woodcut, on the last page, represents the President elect in the company of loafers and bruisers engaged in a drinking bout—Mr. Lincoln with glass in hand, maudlin drunk, leering with foolish grimace upon his boon companions. The whole is labelled "OUR PRESIDENTIAL MEMORIAN," and the affected proof of the pictured falsehood is printed thus:

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"The Presidential party was engaged in a lively exchange of wit and humor. The President elect was the merriest among the merry, and kept those around him in a constant roar of laughter."—*Journal*.

This, in a sheet that claims respectability—that is printed by men who call themselves Christians—would, if leveled at any President, be a gross outrage. Aimed at ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whose entire abstinence from all that intoxicates is so well known, it is an affront that every Republican ought to resent. It is a lie told with a graver instead of type; but no less a lie because pictured rather than printed—not a whit less a lie in Harpers' journal, than if gravely related by the pious man of Harper & Bros., in the Class Meeting which he is accustomed to attend. "I have lived fifty years without the use of intoxicating drinks, and I do not need them now," said Abraham Lincoln as he put aside the proffered glass, during his late trip. Here is the suggestion of a wood cut with a moral. The pious house of the Harpers chose the lie. Let decent men, when asked to purchase their paper, remember the fact.

THE SICK MAN.

The public contempt for James Buchanan has been shown in a remarkable way by the multitude of derisive appellations which have been fastened upon him—each one of the series seeming to stick faster than its predecessors. J. B., Jimmy B., old Jimmy, the aged Jimmy, Old Public Functionary, Old Fub Func., O. P. F., and Mr. Ostensible, are among the descriptive titles which have been pinned to his garments for general comment. In South Carolina he is known (affectionately as President Buck and King Log. But we think the most fitting designation for him is the *Sick Man*. The unmeasured scorn with which the Czar applied this epithet to the Sultan finds its only parallel in the huge contempt with which the American people regard their Chief Magistrate. If there be *one* man outside of the White House, North or South, who does not entertain for him a perfectly mammoth disgust, he has thus far carefully concealed his views. Mr. Buchanan lives, and moves, and has his being, under a load of ignominy heavier than the Himalayas.

As the 4th of March approaches, insults and outrages upon the American flag and name multiply like flies in June. But what cares he? American vessels are seized by pirates in an American harbor. But what is that to him? The whole armament of the United States on the Southwestern frontier strikes its flag to a nest of traitors without firing a gun. But what of that? Did not he set the example by striking the same flag in Charleston Harbor? Shall the Secession Generals be better than the traitorous Commander-in-chief. Villanies which make the blood tingle—outrages which make the whole world jeer and curse—treason which the American citizens wish they could die a thousand deaths to punish—all pass for nothing in the empty soul of James Buchanan. Four days remain for us to writhe under his lack of government. But who shall estimate the general misery of these four days. Every minute has its separate agony. Every hour is big with its burden of shame and anguish to patriotic heart. Every day is a monument in history, composed of blistering crimes. The miserable dotard, whose only occupation is to paralyze the movements of his faithful ministers—what can he not do in the four days which remain to his sapless sway? Let us wait and hope a little longer, if we can. Whatever can be done the wrong way will be so done; and whatever cannot be done wrong, will not be done at all. Of this we may all rest happily assured. Expecting nought but infamy in its varied and accustomed forms, we cannot be greatly disappointed. The sick man is in his last gasp. Let him die in such peace as his sins will give him, and let him go directly to his own place.

FORT SUMTER.

The attack on Fort Sumter is renewed by the newspapers almost every week. It is now set down for Monday next—Inauguration day—March 4th. But if we may place reliance on the opinion of military men who know the capabilities of that strong-hold for defence, all the guns in South Carolina cannot, if they are placed no nearer than Fort Moultrie or Morris Island, breach its walls in a year. Breaching batteries, says Capt. Porr, in a late lecture in Cincinnati, are rarely placed nearer than 800 yards of the fortification to be attacked, and from that or a nearer point, the regular advances begin, and are, in some cases, where the resistance is prolonged, carried almost up to the wall in which the breach is desired. The point of ground nearest Fort Sumter is three-quarters of a mile distant; and from that the Chivalry are, we have no doubt, welcome to play away to their heart's content. Much has been heard of the floating batteries lately constructed in Charleston harbor, which, when completed, will carry the breaching guns up to the point in which their fire will be effectual. But latest advices from the seat of war, say that the new-fangled affair is a failure—that it may not float, and that in any event, it will prove to be unmanageable. So, the gallant Anderson and his gallant men, may, we believe, rest in peace; and the country may be assured that the danger that the stars and stripes on Fort Sumter will be hauled down to give place to the reptile which South Carolina worships as the emblem of her fath and her policy, is yet far off. The 4th of March spoken of, means, like the 4th of July in Webster's Oregon speech, some other and more distant 4th not yet in the almanacs.

Chicago as a Trading Point for Our Merchants.

We have had some experience in the mercantile business in Illinois, and our associations with the merchants of the Western and Middle States, enable us to form some idea of the real wants and necessities of this class of our business population. The western merchant, unlike his eastern brother, wanting capital, and no deal at a market where he can combine the following advantages:

First, he must be able to realize as good terms on small but frequent purchases, as if he invested largely but twice a year; and,

Secondly, he wants to have his approach as near the manufacturer in his purchases as is consistent with a jobbing business.

Both these advantages we believe our Western merchants can have in the Chicago market in the first place it is near home. This is a decided advantage to those merchants who may wish to make a semi-monthly or weekly trip, of but one hundred dollars. Chicago is the most important grain market in the world, and our merchants can at all times realize good prices for grain which is to be shipped as consigned to a commission house in Chicago. But we need not argue this point, for our business men all understand the advantages of this market. The only question is, can they do as well to deal at Chicago as at the Eastern cities? We think they can. It is a well known fact among them all that during the early part of the season of Chicago, that the leading merchants of every department of trade are directly connected with the manufacturers of the East—Philadelphia, New York, Boston, New Orleans, Liverpool, London, Paris and Berlin. They are in fact branches of Manufacturing and Wholesale Houses of the East, and can sell to the trade of the great object of their establishments at Chicago is to supply in this way the demands of the great West, and can afford to sell as many of these goods as cheap, if not cheaper at Chicago than at the Eastern cities, after paying freight and other expenses, but they can have orders direct to the East for half the time. With a fast people this is very important.

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Illinois and Michigan Canal—A Proposition—Work for the New Congress—Petition to Senator Doolittle on Secession, Etc.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1861.

Judge Trumbull presented a memorial to the Senate, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, that was very numerously and influentially signed by western business men, urging upon Congress that the channel now existing between the head of Lake Michigan and the Illinois river be so enlarged as to be made navigable for steamboats and other vessels doing business upon the Mississippi and its branches.

Senator Harlan offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency and probable cost of constructing a steamboat canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, at the Rock river, and what additional appropriations are necessary to remove the obstructions in the Illinois river, between the mouth of Rock River and Hennepin, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The enlargement of the Michigan canal is a subject of national importance. It has attracted but little attention heretofore in Congress. But as the Government is on the eve of passing out of the hands of the oligarchy, it is to be hoped forever, the matter will receive its proper consideration. While slave disunionists ruled the country, the interests of the West could not be cared for. The everlasting negro overshadowed all things else. Every evil has its compensating good. If the country must suffer the loss of the Cotton States, the people will be compensated by escaping from the blighting, cramping, nightmare policy dictated by our late rulers—the secessionists. If the 6 Cotton States shall stay out of Congress for a few years, the Father of Waters and the grand St. Lawrence will be united by a steamboat canal. A volume of water will be poured into the Illinois river, which will maintain its navigation during the dryest months of the year. The importance of this improvement to twenty States can hardly be over-estimated. Some Republican members of Congress think that the glory of this great work will belong to the next Congress, and that an appropriation will be made next winter for that purpose. A Republican President and Congress will not be deterred by a few millions of dollars from uniting the navigable waters of the Mississippi with the great lakes, as one of the dogmas of their political creed teaches that the chief end of government is to promote the public welfare. This is contrary to the Democratic theory, which maintains that the ends of government are two fold; 1st, to collect taxes and consume them; 2d, to establish and protect human bondage. At the risk of shocking the nerves of your "pound of flesh" Union savers, I predict that before two years a Republican administration will appropriate ten millions of dollars for the construction of a steamboat canal from Chicago to the navigable waters of the Illinois river; and if the "Union" cannot stand a shock like that, then in the language of Gov. Banks, "Let it slide." The new administration will commence a vastly greater work at its next session—the building of the Pacific Railroad, which will be another of the fruits of secession. So long as the Democratic oligarchists of the Cotton States remained in Congress, no Pacific railway could be commenced.

The St. Clair Flats may expect to get "counted out," as a third link on the chain of Republican measures, to be paid to the people in the way of compensation for the loss of the secessionists. The friends of the $67,000 appropriation for the Chicago harbor will be very apt to be expended with a quarter of a million in addition for the improvement of the harbor of the other ports on the lake. To bare contemplation of these acts of treason against King Cotton will probably throw some of his Chicago devotees into conniption fits.

The Pennsylvania delegation had a conference last night on the new tariff bill. The point debated was whether it was better to send the bill to a conference committee or swallow it with the objectionable warehouse clause. The latter appeared to be the prevailing opinion. It was agreed that all the three year's warehouse clause could be reduced to six months or one year by the next Congress, which would be to the liking of the Republicans, if the fire-eaters staid away. The Pennsylvanians are down on Douglas for his bitter opposition to the new bill, in the face of its effectioneering speeches made in their State last fall, in which he advocated a protective tariff. They have the proof now of his hypocrisy, and they have filed it away for future reference.

The subject now is good that neither Black nor Pettit will be confirmed—the former as Judge of the Supreme Court, and the other as District Judge of Kansas. A motion was made to go into executive session, which prevailed by the casting vote of the Vice President. A large number of nominations was confirmed without objection, including promotions of loyal officers from the army and navy, to the places made vacant by the resignations of the secessionists. The appointment of Representative Niblack of Indiana as Chief Justice of Nebraska, was confirmed by a close vote. A motion was then made to take up the nomination of Judge Black to Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. This was voted down by four majority—Douglas voting to "take up," though he says he would have opposed the confirmation. Crittenden withdrew before the vote was taken. Pugh was not present. Judge Black failed. A similar course was pursued with Pettit as District Judge of Kansas, and he was also rejected. Republicans then moved and carried an adjournment. It is the prevailing opinion that there will be no more executive sessions before the 4th of March, and that the new administration will have the honor of filling the vacancy on the Supreme Bench with a sound anti-Dred Scott Judge. There will soon be more vacancies to fill by Old Abe.

A lively debate has sprung up in the Senate, over Colfax's bill authorizing the President and Postmaster General to discontinue the mails in all States which are in rebellion against the Governorunment. Hunter opposed the bill. He insisted that the power to carry was, at the time of his (Mr. H.'s) entrance into political life, during Mr. Van Buren's administration, considered in the South as dwelt both moral and political law (said Mr. D.) by reason of this new idea, slavery has come to be considered, over a large portion of the country, as a blessing. That idea has sought to take possession of the whole Government, and to ride over all the other interests of the country. In 1850 the slavery question was settled. We had then in fact a new idea came, and in 1854 it demanded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the extension from Illinois (Mr. Douglas was the man by whose hands the Compromise was put down. It next demanded the subjugation of Kansas, and after that, by means of violent outrage and forgeries of names and votes, it carried it, tried to force the Lecompton Constitution down the throats of an unwilling people with ten thousand of police and troops against it. It now demands a new Constitution, or new guarantees, changing the whole aspect of the subject as it was placed and stood before the eyes as well of the fathers of South-ern as of Northern men. The new idea demands a provision for carrying slavery into the territory north of 36 30. All the territory acquired from Mexico came as free territory, for Mexico had made it free. If you want peace, you can get it by falling back upon the views of the principles of 1850 men who made and then administered the Constitution. But you do not stand upon the old Constitution; you make a new one. Peace is not to be got in that way, but by adhering to the Constitution as it is.

Senator Doolittle then proceeded to shew how the Constitution was made to grow, and quoted from the Charlottville, (Va.) speech of HAMMOND, made last fall. In that speech HAMMOND contended that Southern opinion on the subject of slavery, in its moral and political aspect, had undergone a great change within the last thirty years. At that time it was considered by the best men as an evil to be endured until it could be eradicated.

It is *that new idea*, and the revolutionary force which has come with that idea, which insists upon recognition and admission into the Federal Government as well as into the Governments of the States. If not thus recognized it will rend and destroy. It made its first demand upon the Democratic party, and subdued it. It now demands that slavery shall be established in all the Territories from which it had been before excluded, and that the people of those Territories shall have no voice upon the subject. It goes further—it goes with arms in hand and seizes upon the property of the country, and to-day holds it in defiance. This new idea, this revolutionary force, with an effrontery almost appalling, whilst stealing our forts, despoiling our custom-houses and mints, and firing upon our flag, claims itself to be our friend and ally. Such, it is as if a highwayman meets me, points a pistol to my breast and demands my purse, and, because I refuse to deliver it, he tells me that I am unfriendly, and as he shoots me, I shall be guilty of murder—not as but I shall be guilty of murder. Such is the manner in which slavery addresses itself to the Government and people of this country.

Mr. Hunter admitted the accuracy of the report of his Charlottesville speech, but he never intended that it was considered immoral to hold slaves.

Mr. Doolittle requoted the remarks of Mr. Hunter in Charlottesville, to show that slavery was, at the time of his (Mr. H.'s) entrance into political life, during Mr. Van Buren's administration, considered in the South as dwelt both moral and political law (said Mr. D.) by reason of this new idea, slavery has come to be considered, over a large portion of the country, as a blessing. That idea has sought to take possession of the whole Government, and to ride over all the other interests of the country. In 1850 the slavery question was settled. We had then in fact a new idea came, and in 1854 it demanded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the extension from Illinois (Mr. Douglas was the man by whose hands the Compromise was put down. It next demanded the subjugation of Kansas, and after that, by means of violent outrage and forgeries of names and votes, it carried, tried to force the Lecompton Constitution down the throats of an unwilling people with ten thousand of police and troops against it. It now demands a new Constitution, or new guarantees, changing the whole aspect of the subject as it was placed and stood before the eyes as well of the fathers of South-ern as of Northern men. The new idea demands a provision for carrying slavery into the territory north of 36 30. All the territory acquired from Mexico came as free territory, for Mexico had made it free. If you want peace, you can get it by falling back upon the views of the principles of 1850 men who made and then administered the Constitution. But you do not stand upon the old Constitution; you make a new one. Peace is not to be got in that way, but by adhering to the Constitution as it is.

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Hunter equipped under the application of this blister-plaster, but he had to stand it. Douglas blustered up at the reference to the infamous part he played in bringing the present difficulties on the country, but when, at the meeting the point like a sword, he made a tangent, and charged Quixote-like upon the Democracy, the record of his action in Congress in the year 1850 on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a reproduction of Douglas' own circumstances having changed within six months, he was effectually silenced, and the Republicans enjoyed the fun.

Doolittle says this affair will be a fresh one to deal; and added that he had attended Mr. Pierce's election on the express ground that the slavery agitation was stopped, and was no longer a question, and that when after he was on the bench, and was upon it at the time of the canvass alluded to by the Senator, he was not a candidate, as the Senator (Mr. Douglas) had supposed. He left the Democratic party from inability to support the Kansas policy of that party.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency and probable cost of constructing a steamboat canal from Lake Michigan to the navigable waters of the Illinois river, and what additional appropriations are necessary to remove the obstructions in the Illinois river, between the mouth of Rock River Hennepin, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

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YARD, GILLMORE & C
JAXES MARBLE BUILDER,
Nos. 617, Chestnut and 624 Jayne Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have opened their Spring Importation of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOOD
Dress Goods in Great Variety,
WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
White Cuffs will sell at the Lowest Eastern Pric
fe15-s26-3m CALL AND SEE.

WHOLESALE DRY GOOD
P. PALMER,
Nos. 113, 114, 116 Lake Stree
20 CASES MERRIMAC PRINTS,
9¼ PER YARD.
20 BALES STARK SHEETINGS,
9¼ PER YARD.
25 BALES APPLETON SHEETING
9¼ PER YARD.
25,000
STARK MILL BAGS
10,000
LEWISTON BAGS
—ALSO—
All kinds of Domestic and Foreign Dry Go
Notions, Hosiery, &c.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
CURTAIN GOOD
BEDDING, FEATHERS, &c
AT WHOLESALE,
At New York Cash Prices, Freight Add
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SPRING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
The Largest Stock of Dry Goods
of New York.
—ALSO—
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
CURTAIN GOODS, BEDDING AND FEATHERS
P. PALMER,
Nos. 113, 114, 116 Lake Street.

W. R. WOOD,
153 and 155 Lake Street,
Have opened within a few days, a large and choi
assortment of
French, English and American
PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
In the latest Printings, to which they ask the attentio
of dealers for these goods.
fe14-s26-3m

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
We have a large and complete stock of
Bleached Sheetings, Sheetings and Pi
Case Cottons,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS AND TOWELS TO MATCH
QUILTS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING
GOODS GENERALLY,
Which we are selling at the lowest prices.
153 and 155 Lake Street.
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WE HAVE RECEIVED A FINE
assortment of
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
(Full length and width) in medium and fine qua
at low prices.
Also—Alexander's Kid Gloves.
fe14-s26-3m W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake S

EARLY TRADE.
FIGURED FRENCH POPLINS,
A new article just received, and very handsom
Plain Poplins and Valencias, adapted to ear
spring.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
fe14-s26-3m Nos. 153 and 155 Lake street.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS
1861. A Card. 1861.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, FURS
SOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
No. LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to
their large, varied and non-rivalled assortment
Spring Stock for 1861, which will be opened for
and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved
Prompt and careful attention given to orders.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

WINTER & SPRING TRADE.
Having completed the Removal of our
Dry Goods Jobbing Department
TO NOS. 74 AND 76 LAKE STREET,
We are now making additions of
FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS,
And invite buyers to examine the same. It is our aim
to meet the views of
MOST CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers.
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STANTON'S,
No. 48 ..... Clark Street, ... No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,
FAMILY GROCERIES
UNEXCELLED IN
QUALITY AND VARIETY.
SOLE AGENT FOR
Ameling's Celebrated Boneless
HAMS,
Wenzhofer's Cure, Superior Quality and Flavor.
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
IN CANS,
SWEET CORN, TOMATOES,
GREEN PEAS, LIMA BEANS,
MUSHROOMS, FRESH PEACHES,
RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES,
PINE APPLES, OLIVES.
FISH, IN CANS.
FRESH SALMON, LOBSTER,
TURTLE SOUP, HERRING.
[oct7-1y(dy)]

THE GREAT FIRE IN
MILWAUKEE.
$300,000 Saved in Herring's Safes.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19, 1861.
HALL, LABRON BOWERS, Agent for HERRING'S SAFE
Sir: The fire in the Second Ward, which destroyed the
Block on the corner of Main and Water streets, on
Chicago Avenue, was in the City Clerk's Office, located in the
Block, and a portion of the Block was destroyed.
Safes were in the building, notwithstanding the Safes fell
ground, and were subjected to such an intense heat as to
the Books and other papers nearly burned to a crisp, the
Safes were in a fit condition to be opened, and the Books
Papers were found to be in a perfectly good state of preser
The Safes retained the heat for several days, and were
ficiently cool to be handled with safety on the 17th inst.
Safes are the property of the undersigned, and are now
Store No. 8 Wisconsin street, subject to your order.
Yours, respectfully,
H. H. HALL.
Herring's Safes are for sale by
HERRING & CO.,
fe6-s26-3m Post Office Box 2, Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
JAMES McCAMMON,
Wood Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Would call the attention of Builders to his large and
Assortment of Mouldings, Sash, Doors and Blinds,
which he is manufacturing and constantly keeping on hand
Also, Scroll Sawing, Turning and Planing done to order
Orders from Cabinet Makers and Builders in Chicago and
vicinity solicited, and will be promptly attended to.
Also, Dealer in Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Posts, &c.
Also, Agent for the sale of Hall's Patent Adjustable Sash
Fastener, which is pronounced by all who have used it to be
the best Fastener in use. Persons wishing to purchase the
right to use the same, can do so by calling on the subscriber
at the above place of business.
JAMES McCAMMON.
fe6-s26-3m

Special Notices.

☞ To Home Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is unrivalled by any. It cures all forms of internal and external disease, including Rheumatism, arising from Burns, Scalds or Cuts. Sprains, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Sore Throat, Swellings, Stiff Neck and Blindness may be easily prevented in their incipient stages, but continue, if allowed to run, beyond the possibility of a radical cure. Dr. Sweet has, however, by no desperate or hyperbolical language, but by the most unqualified assertions, proved to the satisfaction of the Public, that his Liniment, and his alone, will always remove the Lameness, Soreness and the first appearance of Lameness from the horse.
Dr. Sweet's Liniment cures formidable diseases incidental to Horses and Mules, and which render them entirely worthless unless speedily cured. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, No. 79 State street.
fe27-s26-1m

☞ What is it?—The whole world
with one voice, "It is the most excellent article ever
Then, again, comes the question, What is it?
Why, LYDIA E. KATHARION for the Blood's
purifying. Everybody likes it. Try it and
Sold by all dealers. fe13-1m

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery
cures Erysipelas,
cures Tetter,
cures Salt Rheum,
cures Scrofula,
cures Ringworm,
cures Pimples on the Face,
cures Clouds on the Face,
cures Dyspepsia,
cures Liver Complaint,
cures Rheumatism,
cures Neuralgia,
cures Diseases of the Kidneys,
cures Dropsy,
cures Female Weakness,
has cured Dropsy,
has cured Erysipelas,
has cured Tetter,
has cured Salt Rheum,
has cured Ringworm,
has cured Pimples on the Face,
has cured Clouds on the Face,
has cured Scrofula,
has cured Liver Complaint,
has cured Rheumatism,
has cured Neuralgia,
has cured Diseases of the Kidneys,
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has cured Ringworm,
has cured Pimples on the Face,
has cured Clouds on the Face,
has cured Scrofula,
has cured Liver Complaint,
has cured Rheumatism,
has cured Neuralgia,
has cured Diseases of the Kidneys,
has cured Dropsy,
has cured Female Weakness,
Nine tea spoonfuls, and do not know what the matter
with you between a harvest hemor. Try Kennedy's
Medical Discovery.
Sold by all Druggists. oct7-1y

Music Stores.

OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN
CHICAGO.
H. M. HIGGINS,
(Successors to Higgins Brothers.)
No. 117 ..... Randolph Street ..... No. 117
Is the only place in the city where all kinds of Music
Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget
No. 117 Randolph street, near the corner of
Dearborn Street.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

LARGEST WHOLESALE
HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings,
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Importer and Importer of Musical Instruments
Strings, having connections with manufacturing
in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris,
to offer Violins, Guitars, Banjos and Instruments
every article in their line.
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oct3-Cl80-1y]

Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,
Iron Cock Manufacturers, and
COPPERSMITHS,
AND DEALERS IN
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all
kinds connected with the Trade.
No. 128 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
[no14-95-1m]

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
All Kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the
line, on the Friday, Saturday and Monday. Steaming
and Bending done to order.
☞ Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.
fe6-s26-3m

Sewing Machines.

THE SINGER
SEWING MACHINES!
IN ORDER TO PLACE THE
BEST FAMILY MACHINES
In the World
Within the reach of all, we have reduced our LETTER
A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, beautifully orna-
mented, to
FIFTY DOLLARS.
THESE LETTER A MACHINES CONTAIN
Recent Valuable Improvements.
We would ask for them (before purchasing else-
where) the special attention of Veil-Makers, Dress-
makers and others who want Machines for light
manufacturing purposes.
Singer's No. 1 and 2 Standard Shuttle Machines,
Both of very general application and capacity, and
popular in the family and manufactory. Price reduced
to [illegible] Singer's No. 3 Standard Shuttle Machine
For Carriage Makers and heavy leather work. Price,
complete, $125.
THE SINGER MACHINES
Make the interlocked stitch which is the best stitch
known. They are of great speed, easily understood,
not liable to get out of order, and are adapted to the
widest and lightest goods, are finished in the most
perfect manner, and will last for several years
without requiring repair.
THE STANDARD MACHINES,
For Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Mak-
ing, Upholstering, &c., &c., will do more work,
do more handy, and are cheaper than those of other
makes. They always command the highest premium
at the Fairs. Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread on
hand. Needles for all Machines, etc. etc.
☞ All persons requiring information about Sewing
Machines, their styles, prices, capacities, and
the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by send-
ing for a copy of
THE SINGER & CO'S GAZETTE,
Which is a beautiful pictorial paper, entirely devoted
to the subject. IT WILL BE SENT GRATIS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 8 South Clark street, (under the Sherman House.)
oct30-1y JAMES BOLTON, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES.
L. CORNELL & CO'S
Family and Manufacturing
640 SEWING MACHINES.
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.
We are happy to say to the thousands who are using
our Machines, and the thousands that will use them,
that the MACHINE NOW MADE BY THE FARRS IS
THE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER'S ELASTIC
STITCH, and all persons selling or using them are
more against any molestation.
Machines are now just where we want them; in
more competition and on an equality popular hands
for the last two years we have been obliged to sell
cheaper, and they are still sold at $40 and $45, including
Hemmer, and with the various extras, Braiders, and
everything necessary to their use in family or shop,
and we can still the cheapest, most reliable AND
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IN MARKET.
We have no doubt but we shall do as our customers
prefer to KEEP THE MONEY in sixty days for
any machine which does not wholly satisfy the pur-
chaser. We have no machines under our name which
are more than any other, as there is necessarily some
difference
In all of superior qualities are these.—It uses a
needle and thread of the same number and quality as
any common stock, neither being fastened and
which is right as

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1861.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1861.

There was considerable stir on 'change this morning under the impression that our city banks would throw out the title of the State that had been reported as placed in liquidation by the Auditor. It calmed down towards the close, when it was found that they were taken in small lots by depositors, and it was agreed by the bankers to continue to treat this, the same as all other Illinois currency. Some parties bent on speculating by these bills made every possible effort to inaugurate a different policy, but they were unsuccessful. It is true on that the Shylocks from Springfield did not give the bulls unanimously as they are. The Bank Commissioners also simply reported to the Auditor that the banks called on for additional securities had not responded. Under the provision of the amended law published this morning, the Auditor gives them the privilege of withdrawing bonds if they choose. Their exact status is changed very little from many others in the State. At the price now ruling in New York for State stocks, only comparatively a few of our State banks are fully secured. By the report of Hon. S. A. Hurlbut to the House of Representatives, it appears that $5,729,228 of our currency are based on stocks worth 30 cents or less, while $2,928,007 range between 30 and 50c. The people and the banks have been taking these bills for months past, when many of them were worth less than they are now, and they should have confidence enough through nearly to the opening of navigation, it would be the extreme of folly to discredit them. The effect would simply be to enrich brokers, at the expense of the people. Within the last three days, the price of stocks in New York has been steadily advancing, and of course the value of our money is as steadily improving. Missouris have appreciated some 3 per cent., closing to-day at 97½. We refer to our dispatches for particulars. If it is once demonstrated, as we believe it will be within a week, that we have a government, we shall expect to see stocks largely and rapidly appreciate.

In regard to this entire subject, the TRIBUNE has done its whole duty. Last summer, when everything was going on swimmingly, we denounced the policy by which the surplus for our immense crop was invested in State bonds, by which the currency of the State was increased some three millions. We warned the commercial public that a day of reckoning must come, and that they would pay the penalty of what was going on in enormous excess of exchange. Our warnings were met with a sneer; but they have been all fulfilled to the letter. The misfortune was that no power then existed anywhere to prevent these evils. Now that they have been and are still upon us, it is the part of wisdom to get rid of them with as little loss as possible. Of course nobody can foresee what is to follow us; but present prospects seem to warrant the conclusion that in a few weeks State securities will have so appreciated, that all our currency will again be well secured. The owners of these banks will merit the bitterest execrations of the public if they do not then, at least, see that the assets of those that are so liable to depreciate, and base their losses on those that are always reliable.

The exchange market has been firm to-day. Buying rates ¼ selling ⅞. In the afternoon some of the banks were glad to pay full rates. Gold buying 6; selling 7. Little change in Eastern.

PERSIFER AND UNCURRENT FUNDS.—The following are the closing rates of F. GRANGER ADAMS, Esq., editor of the Chicago *Bank List*, No. 44 Clark street, for currency, exchange, etc.:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on New York	¼	⅞
N. Y. and N. E. solvent bank notes	6	7
La., Ohio, Ky., Ind. State and Can.	5	6
New Jersey Iowa and Mich. Banks	5	6
Penn., Md., and Free Ind. Banks	3	4
Missouri	96	97
Gold	6	7

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Buying.	Discount.
Discredited Illinois banks	30	
Va., N. C., Ga., Ala., and Old Tenn.	5	
Stock Banks of Tenn and S. C.	5	
Virginia	10	
Wild Cats and Arctic, Wis.	30	

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

Exchange opened somewhat more firmly to-day at 2½ on the East for sight. On New Orleans it can be had at something less than that. Gold is not much demand. On Cincinnati it is about ½ to ¾ premium. Currency is scarce, and in demand for funds. It will be perceived that this evening's dispatches quote the New York stock market higher and steadier. Missouri is quoted at 97@98. It is hoped the advance may continue.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.—It seems the takers of the new Government loan have made a "nice thing of it." It was awarded on Saturday, and Monday afternoon it was sold as high as 94. The Evening Post of Monday says:

The chief movement of the street to-day is the great eagerness to buy the new 6 per cent. stock awarded on Saturday at an average of 93 80-100 per cent. The offices of the large takers have been crowded all day with buyers, and lots of $50,000 or so have been made at 93 5/8@94, and small parcels at 94. The principle holders are now demanding 94@94½, and they have only parted through necessity to the opening of navigation, it would be the extreme of folly to discredit them. The effect would simply be to enrich brokers, at the expense of the people. Within the last three days, the price of stocks in New York has been steadily advancing, and of course the value of our money is as steadily improving. Missouris have appreciated some 3 per cent., closing to-day at 97½. We refer to our dispatches for particulars. If it is once demonstrated, as we believe it will be within a week, that we have a government, we shall expect to see stocks largely and rapidly appreciate.

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Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1861. NO. 49.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1861

GLORIOUS NEW YORK.

The New York appropriation of $50,000 for the relief of the Kansas famine was promptly signed by the Governor, and the donation becomes a fixed fact. This act is beyond the ordinary terms of praise. It rises to the renown and greatness of an heroic deed. It is noble and humane and eternal. It is the laying up of treasure in Heaven.

KANSAS—ARKANSAS—MARYLAND.

Missouri has voted for the unconditional Union ticket by an overwhelming majority, and Arkansas has voted decidedly against holding any Convention. The so-called Convention now sitting at Baltimore is a mere affair gotten up by a few rattlesnake sympathizers without the slightest color of law.

HONEST OLD ABE!

The able and impressive reply of President Lincoln to Mayor Wood, at the City Hall in New York, will be received with a hearty response about by all true lovers of the Union. The ship is not better than the cargo—and the cargo—the Union is not more than the great underlying principles on which it was founded—but we intend to love both *the Union and the principles* of which the words which will thrill the warm heart of the country. The demagogue coming of the Monart Hall chief-tain has found its match, and more than its match, in the simple dignity and straightforward honesty of an HONEST MAN.

THE NEW HANGING LAW.

In our printed copy of the new Banking law there was an important omission of the word "not" in Article 8 Section 1, by which it was made to read: "It shall be lawful for any master in chancery in this state to grant injunctions to restrain the action of any auditor from putting any bank into liquidation." Mr. Hurlbut, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banks and Insurance, informs us that he has examined the enrolled bill, and that it reads, "It shall not be lawful," etc. This, our business men will agree, is a very vital correction.

FORT SUMTER.

An emergency guidance at Washington is discovered that 8 vth Carolina it tends to take Fort Sumter on the 4th day of March, precisely. The hour is not stated, but it will probably be done about twelve o'clock in the forenoon of the milleenni mo. The Charleston Quattlebums had ever intended to attack Major Anderson they would have been about it long ago. Patrick Pope, an old and experienced official of the United States army, said, in a recent conversation, that neither South Carolina nor all the Gulf States together can whip Fort Sumter from the three score men who now hold it; but, on the contrary, Major Anderson can blow all the anti-coercion batteries which surround him to fragments at his own leisure.

GOLD COMFORT FOR SECESSION.

Dispatches from the European Courts received at Washington, state that the rule will be adhered to, of refusing to recognize any new government east of a recognized *de facto government from which it separated*. This is directly what every man of sense must have foreseen; it is exactly what we have said two months ago. It has been known for a long time that certain members of the diplomatic corps at Washington have sympathized with the secession movement. All the clamor that has been raised about the resignation of the entire confidency, has depended for its impetus from these false prophets. It appears now that the French Minister has got in hot water with his own government for misrepresenting the state of affairs on this side of the Atlantic.

Let us hope that Mr. Buchanan will not employ the last hours of his execrable administration in "smuggling" Jeff. Davis out of the city.

CRIME AMONG THE INDIANS.

In addition to the important statement of Agent Hyatt, Esq., published herewith, our readers will notice the eloquent appeal of the Chief of the Pottawattamies in Kansas, for help to keep his tribe from starvation. "If you will help us we will live; if not, we shall die." says the venerable Lasamboni, whose home once stood on the spot where Chicago now is built. Two members of the tribe already perished from hunger. We are informed by Judge Arny that not only the Pottawattamies, but the Ottawas, Sacs and Foxes, Kaws, and a portion of the Chippewa tribe are in a state of destitution bordering on famine. If this is one true, and we have abundant reason for supposing that they are, it is the duty of the General Government to prompt action for the relief of the tribes before the adjournment of Congress. Commissioner Greenwood, in official form, some weeks since, and applied that suitable provision would be made for them. Why has it not been done? Why have the contributions of individuals in dismay, as in the case of the Pottawatomies, to those sufferers which are under the guardianship of the Federal authorities?

PEACE AND PROSPERITY AHEAD!

Peace, however, then I set must bring a heavy load of prosperity to the whole country, and especially to the city of New York, past the "check" which the threatened disunion has given to business. Peace is made for the masses and not for the few. Peace is the normal condition of all parties which are not in power. Peace is the natural element of all men who are not office-holders. Peace is the only condition under which the people can prosper. Peace is the only condition under which the people can be happy. Peace is the only condition under which the people can be free. Peace is the only condition under which the people can be virtuous. Peace is the only condition under which the people can be religious. Peace is the only condition under which the people can be moral. Peace is the only condition under which the people can be intelligent. Peace is the only condition under which the people can be anything but slaves. Peace is the only condition under which the people can be anything but fools. Peace is the only condition under which the people can be anything but knaves. Peace is the only condition under which the people can be anything but cowards. Peace is the only condition under which the people can be anything but tyrants

NEWS

MARRIED.

DIED.

New Advertisements.

MERCHANTS AND AGENTS

LAND FOR SALE.

WANTED.

CHILDREN'S CARS.

EDW. P. PEUGEOT,

TO ADVERTISERS.

OFFICE.

THE FARMS IN EUROPE.

MONDAY.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Ladd, Webster & Co's
Ladd, Webster & Co's
SEWING MACHINES.
SEWING MACHINES.

Prof. Wood's
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL.
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR.

GROVER & BAKER'S
NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
ARE NOW OFFERED AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
RANGING FROM
$40 TO $100,
According to style and finish of the Machines and
OVER 800,000 ARE IN DAILY USE IN THE UNITED
STATES, GIVING UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

NEW GOODS, SPRING TRADE.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
(Successors to Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.)
DRY GOODS JOBBERS,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue,
Are now receiving a full assortment of
DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.
FRESH FROM THE MILLS.
Small Profits and Prompt Pay
Will be our motto, and all customers, country merchants and others from abroad, will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND
WIGWAM TONIC.
THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS
are recommended by the First Physicians of the
City to try on and control their PURITY AND GREAT
MEDICAL VALUE.
They are pleasantine Nectar to the taste, and are pro-
nounced the BEST TONIC AND STIMULANT EVER
OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
They combine the power to cure of GENERAL DEBI-
LITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION,
&c., &c., proprietors, and as a guarantee that we feel
warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to
refer to the following well known gentlemen, who will
Prof. DELAMAR, of Yale College,
Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,
AND SUNDRIES OF OTHERS.
For sale Wholesale in Chicago by
WISE and LEONARD POSTER,
(Successors to Wise and Hoffman.)
No. 170 & 172 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

CORNELL & CO., Proprie
Cornell & Co.'s
SEWING MACHINES
TAGGART & PARE'S PATENT.
Agents wanted in every town—great inducements of-
fered. Call or send for circular. No. 120 LAKE STREET,
120 Lake street, No. 1, 2d Floor, Chicago, Ill.
Satisfactory guarantees or money refunded.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
(Late of Higgins Brothers)
No. 46 ..... Clark Street ..... No. 46
DEALER IN
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
Publisher of Sheet Music, Dealer in all kinds of Musical Mer-
chandise, Importer of Italian Strings, &c., &c.
Italian Strings for Guitars and Violins,
Guaranteed the best in Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT,
And the rent applied on the purchase money. All In-
struments sold will be warranted.
Orders may be addressed to
A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
No. 46 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR IN THE
EYE AND EAR.
For Cataracts, Strabismus, and all diseases of the eye and
ear, can be consulted at his office, No. 120 Lake street,
Chicago, Ill.
Dr. C. is always ready for examinations or consultations,
and will visit patients at their residences when desired.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BEEBE'S
CORN SHELLER AND SEPARATOR
L. A. BEEBE,
PROPRIETOR.
Post Office Box 1038, Chicago, Illinois.
This Machine is now offered for three years trial to be
thoroughly and most satisfactorily tested, and if found
not to be as represented, it may be returned to the
owner, or agent. With these Corn Sheller and Separator
you will
SHELL, CLEAN AND BAG
From 1000 to 2000 Bushels of Corn
per day.
Price from $60 to $100, according to size.
A liberal discount to the trade. Send for circular, which
will tell in many advantages to
Send for a Circular.

ORDERS
Jewell's Steam
BAG
Agency
2, 4 & 6
WABASH AV.
CHICAGO, ILL.
for
Bags and Sacks
of every description.
Printed with Name and
Address thereon.
JEWELL PATENTS.
All orders promptly attended to.

HOWE'S STAND-
ARD SCALES,
FAIRBANKS',
STANDARD
SCALES
HITCHCOCK'S
CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, Shot, &c.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
Waterproof and Rotted Packers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
205 and 207 South Water Street,
(OLD WALLS.)
Would call the particular attention of the trade to our
Manilla and Tarred Rope, Bleeking
Rope,
BAGS, BAGGING, BURLAPS, CANVASS,
OAKUM, TAR, PITCH,
CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS,
COAL-TAR, ROOFING-FITCH AND FELTING.
RED CORDS, CROCHETS LYNES, RED MARLINE TWINES,
(all numbers) WHITE TWINES, (all numbers)
Sailmakers, SAILS AND SAIL CLOTH.
NETS AND SEINES.
Cotton, Flax, Hemp Twines of Every Description.
Having our

A SAIL LOFT.
This department will be conducted by the manufacturer of
Sails, J. C. Smith, who has had many years experience in
the business, and will be pleased to receive orders for Sails,
Awnings, Tents, Flags, &c., &c.
G. HUBBARD. | J. C. TURNER. | S. A. CARPENTER.
Call and see our prices.

READING'S PATENT
Corn Sheller and Separator,
MANUFACTURED BY
GEO. W. CHAPMAN & CO.,
No. 185 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois.

STOUFFER & TREGO,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &c.,
South Clark Street, Chicago.

WANTED—1,000 Canvassers
SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue of
SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue of
SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue of
BAILEY'S ORIGINAL PACK-

NOTARIAL PRESSES,
SEALS,
Waiters and Blanks,
DOCKETS FOR
Justices, Lawyers and Courts.
LEGAL BLANKS,
D. MUNSON,

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

The Following Endorsements of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS
HEADACHE,
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were conditioned by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly valuable Discovery.

The Following Endorsements of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS
HEADACHE,
THAT A
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five Signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 43 Cedar Street, New York.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1861.

AN ACT to reorganize the Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the existing Board of Public Works of said city shall be and the same is hereby abolished, and that a new Board of Public Works shall be elected by the qualified voters of said city, at the annual election to be held on the third Tuesday in April, 1861, and every two years thereafter, at which time there shall be elected by the qualified voters of said city, all officers to be elected at the general annual election; and the term of office of the members of said Board so elected shall be two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The present City Engineer shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, when the office of City Engineer shall expire, and there shall be no "City Engineer" in said city after the fourth day of March, 1863. The term of office of all Water Commissioners and of all Sewerage Commissioners in said city shall expire on the first day of May, A. D. 1861, any provision of law or in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

BOARD TO CONSIST WHOM.

Section 2. That so much of the act, to which this is an amendatory, as provides for the election of a Street Commissioner in the North, South and West Divisions of said city, at the annual election, and for the appointment of a City Superintendent by the Common Council of said city, is hereby repealed. All provisions relating to the duties of said officers prescribed in this section, shall continue in force to the first Monday in May next, at which time the duties of said officers shall be assumed by the Board of Public Works hereby created.

Sec. 3. The style of office of the Board of Commissioners, Water Commissioners and of all Sewerage Commissioners now elected or appointed in said city, except as to its title as provided for by [illegible] and shall continue until the first Monday in May, 1861, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The present City Engineer shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, when the office of City Engineer shall expire, and there shall be no "City Engineer" in said city after the fourth day of March, 1863. The term of office of all Water Commissioners and of all Sewerage Commissioners in said city shall expire on the first day of May, A. D. 1861, any provision of law or in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

BOARD TO CONSIST WHOM.

Section 4. That so much of the act, to which this is an amendatory, as provides for the election of a Street Commissioner in the North, South and West Divisions of said city, at the annual election, and for the appointment of a City Superintendent by the Common Council of said city, is hereby repealed. All provisions relating to the duties of said officers prescribed in this section, shall continue in force to the first Monday in May next, at which time the duties of said officers shall be assumed by the Board of Public Works hereby created.

Sec. 5. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of said city, at the annual election to be held on the third Tuesday in April, 1861, and every two years thereafter, at which time there shall be elected by the qualified voters of said city, all officers to be elected at the general annual election; and the term of office of the members of said Board so elected shall be two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The present City Engineer shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, when the office of City Engineer shall expire, and there shall be no "City Engineer" in said city after the fourth day of March, 1863. The term of office of all Water Commissioners and of all Sewerage Commissioners in said city shall expire on the first day of May, A. D. 1861, any provision of law or in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

BOARD TO CONSIST WHOM.

Section 6. That so much of the act, to which this is an amendatory, as provides for the election of a Street Commissioner in the North, South and West Divisions of said city, at the annual election, and for the appointment of a City Superintendent by the Common Council of said city, is hereby repealed. All provisions relating to the duties of said officers prescribed in this section, shall continue in force to the first Monday in May next, at which time the duties of said officers shall be assumed by the Board of Public Works hereby created.

Sec. 7. On the third Tuesday of April, A. D., 1861, and biennially thereafter, there shall be elected at the general city election, held in said city, one Commissioner of said Board of Public Works, to succeed the member thereof whose term of office expires, which Commissioner shall be elected from the division of said city represented by the commissioner whose term of office expires; and said Commissioner, when elected, shall hold his office for the term of six years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Should a vacancy occur, it shall be filled by appointment by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Common Council of said city, until the next regular city election, when the qualified voters of said city shall elect a successor, who shall hold his office for the unexpired term; said Commissioner shall be elected in the same manner as is now provided by law for the election of [illegible] officers, by general ticket, by the qualified voters of the whole city: and no person shall be elected a Commissioner of said Board of Public Works, unless he has been a resident of said city for at least three years, and a resident in the division of said city for which he is elected, at least one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 8. Before entering on the discharge of his duties, each of said Commissioners shall give bonds to said city in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, with sureties to the satisfaction of the acting Judge of the Circuit Court for Cook County, which bond shall be conditioned for the faithful discharge and performance of his duties as such Commissioner; and that he will well and truly pay over any and all moneys and surrender any and all property, bonds and papers, which may come into his hands as such Commissioner, on the expiration of his term of office, or when required so to do by the Common Council.

Sec. 9. Said Board of Public Works shall have the charge and superintendence of all streets, alleys, lanes or highways in said city, and of all works and over-walks in the same, and of all bridges, docks, wharves, public places, public landings, public grounds not parks in said city, and of all markets, market places, and market houses, engine houses, hospitals, armories, and all other public buildings in said city, belonging to the city, except school houses, and of the location and erection of all public buildings, of all lamps and lights for the lighting of the streets, alleys, lanes, highways, bridges, parks, public places and public buildings of the city, and of the erection and repair of such lamps and lights, and of the erection of new lamp districts; of all works for the widening, deepening or dredging of the Chicago River, or either of its branches; of all sewers and the works pertaining thereto; of the Water Works of said city; of all public improvements hereafter to be constructed by said city; and they shall perform all the duties by this act prescribed, and such other duties as the Common Council may prescribe by ordinance.

Sec. 10. Said Board is authorized to employ from time to time, such superintendents, or superintendence, engineers, surveyors, clerks, assistants and workmen, in the discharge of their duties, as they may deem necessary, and shall pay their employees such salaries or wages as they shall deem proper.

Sec. 11. Two of said Commissioners shall constitute a quorum to do business; they shall keep a record of all their acts and doings, and adopt rules for their government and the government of their employees; and they shall keep and preserve copies of all contracts, advertisements, vouchers, plans, profiles, and the papers of the Board; and shall report their acts and doings in detail to the Common Council on or before the first Monday in January and July in each year, and oftener when required so to do by the Common Council.

Sec. 12. All applications for a change of grade, the erection of bridges, the erection of lamp districts, the lighting of streets and other public places, the grading, regrading, paving, repaving, gravelling and re-gravelling, macadamizing, planking, curbstoning of streets, alleys, highways or lanes, and the cleaning thereof, or the improvement of public grounds or buildings belonging to the city, the widening, deepening or dredging of the Chicago River, or either of its branches; the opening, straightening, widening or closing of any street, alley, lane or highway, or for any other improvement, the doing of which is now placed by law under the care and within the control of the municipal government of said city, shall hereafter be addressed to the said Board of Public Works. Upon receiving any such application, said Board shall proceed to investigate the same; and if they shall determine that such improvement is necessary, they shall cause to be made a profile or profiles of the contemplated improvement, and an estimate of the expense of the same, and they shall also specially report what damages it will be necessary to assess, and whether in their opinion, lands, tenements and hereditaments, with any or all interests to be benefitted or assessed, can be found benefitted to the extent of the damages, costs and expenses necessary to be incurred in the making of such contemplated improvement, and if the Common Council shall order such public improvement to be made, the said Commissioners of said Board of Public Works shall proceed to make an assessment of the said damages and expenses for the making of such improvement, or for the doing of such work. The members of the said Board being hereby appointed Special Commissioners to make such assessment, the damages, costs and expenses of making such contemplated improvement shall be assessed on the lot, sub-lot, piece or parcel of land fronting, bounding or abutting thereon, and shall be in proportion to the number of front feet of the said lot, sub-lot, piece or parcel of land, so bounding, abutting or fronting on such improvement.

STREETS OR STREETS AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Sec. 13. Whenever said Board of Public Works shall deem it for the interest of said city to open, widen, lay out, extend, alter, narrow, straighten, or close any public street, alley, lane, highway, park or public ground of said city, or to improve any park or public ground, they shall report the same to the Common Council, accompanied with a plan or profile of the contemplated work or improvement, and an estimate of the expense of the same, and they shall also specially report what damages it will be necessary to assess, and whether in their opinion, lands, tenements and hereditaments, with any or all interests to be benefitted or assessed, can be found benefitted to the extent of the damages, costs and expenses necessary to be incurred in the making of such contemplated improvement, and if the Common Council shall order such public improvement to be made, the said Commissioners of said Board of Public Works shall proceed to make an assessment of the said damages and expenses for the making of such improvement, or for the doing of such work. The members of the said Board being hereby appointed Special Commissioners to make such assessment, the damages, costs and expenses of making such contemplated improvement shall be assessed on the lot, sub-lot, piece or parcel of land fronting, bounding or abutting thereon, and shall be in proportion to the number of front feet of the said lot, sub-lot, piece or parcel of land, so bounding, abutting or fronting on such improvement.

PAVING OR PAVEMENTS.

Sec. 14. The said Board shall hereafter order and direct the labor required to be performed, by law, by male residents over twenty-one years of age, upon the streets and alleys of said city, and to give the notices required to be given by the Street Commissioners in said city; and they shall report to the City Comptroller the number of persons so liable to labor upon said streets and alleys, when notified, and the names and names of the persons in default and refusing to work, so that the Comptroller may take such measures to collect the street tax due from such persons, in lieu of said labor, and properly charge the same in like manner as other revenue of said city, and said Board of Public Works are hereby vested, for the purposes of this section, with all powers now conferred by law on the Street Commissioners in said city.

SIDE-WALKS.

Section 15. Said Board shall, when they may deem it proper and necessary, to repair or construct any sidewalk, direct the occupants of owner, where he may be known, of any lot, block, piece or parcel of ground fronting the same, upon any street, alley, lane or highway, to repair or construct such sidewalk at his own proper cost and charge, under the superintendence of said Board, in such manner and of such material as they may prescribe, and within such reasonable time as they shall direct, and if the same is not so completed within such time, the Board shall cause an estimate of the expense of repairing or constructing such sidewalk to be made, and shall report the same to the Common Council, together with recommendation that the proper ordinance be passed for the doing of such work; on the passage of such ordinance the Board of Public Works shall proceed to make an assessment of the said damages and expenses for the making of such improvement, or for the doing of such work. The members of the said Board being hereby appointed Special Commissioners to make such assessment, the damages, costs and expenses of making such contemplated improvement shall be assessed on the lot, sub-lot, piece or parcel of land fronting, bounding or abutting thereon, and shall be in proportion to the number of front feet of the said lot, sub-lot, piece or parcel of land, so bounding, abutting or fronting on such improvement.

GRADING, CURBING, PAVING, PLANKING, AND RE-PAVING OR PAVEMENTS.

Sec. 17. Whenever the Board of Public Works may consider it necessary that any street, alley, lane or highway should be graded, curbed, paved, with wood, stone or other material, or repaved, or planked, or macadamized or repaired, gravelled, or graveled, they shall report thereon to the Common Council of said city, accompanied with a plan or profile of the work to be done, and an estimate of the expense for the doing of the same, accompanied with a proper ordinance for the ordering of such work to be done, and if the Common Council shall order such work to be done, or such public improvement to be made, the said Board of Public Works shall proceed to make an assessment of the benefits and damages, costs and expenses of the doing of such work, and the making of such contemplated improvement.

The members of said Board of Public Works shall be prima facie as to the manner of said performance, and of the interest of those subject for the doing of such work, or the making of such public improvement.

Sec. 24. So much of the tax to which this is an assessment is [illegible] for the [illegible] by the Common Council of said city, of assessments to make special assessments, is hereby repealed, and said Commissioners of said Board of Public Works shall, in all cases, act as assessors to make special assessments whenever the same may be ordered, for the making of which assessments they shall receive as fees.

Sec. 25. The said Commissioners of said Board of Public Works shall, before proceeding to make any assessment, give six days notice by publication in the corporation newspaper, of the time and place, when and where they will proceed to make such assessment, in which notice they shall specify what such assessment is to be for, the amount of such assessment, and the premises to be assessed, as near as may be done by general description.

The members of said Commissioners, when engaged in making an assessment, shall be held in a public place in said city, to be specified in said notice, and all persons interested in any such assessment shall have the right to be present and be heard either in person or by counsel, at the making of such assessment, and to introduce witnesses at such hearing for the purpose of proving the true value of the premises assessed, or of the damages sustained by the reason of the making of such improvement, and said Commissioners, for this purpose, are hereby authorized to administer oaths to all witnesses produced before them, and they may require the city attorney to appear before them at such hearing to represent the interests of the city, and said Commissioners, when engaged in making an assessment, may adjourn from time to time, until such assessment is completed.

Sec. 26. When any assessment shall have been completed by the Board of Public Works, and the assessment roll shall have been made up, a copy of the same shall be filed in the office of said Board, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the City Clerk, signed by the acting President of said Board of Public Works; and six days notice shall be given by said Commissioners, by publication in the corporation newspaper, of the filing of such copy of such assessment roll in the office of the City Clerk, and that at the next regular meeting of the Common Council, after the expiration of such publication, the said Commissioners will apply to the Common Council for a confirmation of such assessment. All parties interested in said assessment shall have the right to be heard at such meeting of the Common Council, both for and against such assessment. All parties objecting to such assessment shall file their objections to the same in writing, in the office of the City Clerk, at least two days prior to such meeting of the Common Council, and the Council shall have the power to adjourn such hearing from time to time, and shall have the power in their discretion to revise and correct the assessment, and confirm or annul the same, and direct a new assessment to be made. Said assessments, when confirmed by the Common Council, shall be final, and conclusive to all parties interested therein, except as is hereinafter provided, and when said assessment is confirmed by the Common Council, and no appeal is taken, as herein provided, a warrant shall issue for the collection of the same, signed by the Mayor and City Clerk.

If any assessment shall be set aside, the Board of Public Works shall proceed to make a new assessment, in like manner, for the same purpose, for the collection of the amount so assessed. Any person interested in any special assessment made by the Board of Public Works, at any time, within ten days after the confirmation of such assessment by the Common Council, and not after that time, having first given notice of his, her or their intention so to do, to the City Attorney, by leaving a written notice at his usual place of business with some white person, over the age of ten years, of such intention, specifying in such notice the Court in which the appeal is to be taken, shall have the right to pray an appeal to any Court of record for Cook County from the order of the Common Council, confirming such assessment, first giving bond to said City, approved by the Judge or Judges of the Court to which appeal is taken, conditioned to save the city harmless from all damages caused by the taking of such appeal, and which bond, together with the objection to such assessment roll, specifying with such objection the land for which such objection is made, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court to which such appeal shall be taken, shall be by such clerk docketed in the name of the person taking such appeal against the city of Chicago "Appeal from Assessment," and on the filing of a copy of the assessment roll, as confirmed by the Common Council, the [illegible] of trial over all civil causes pending in said Court. Such appeal shall be tried before the Judge and Jury, and on such trial the only question to be passed on by the Jury shall be, whether the valuation of the property specified in such objections is the true value of the property, and whether such assessment is a fair and impartial assessment.

Sec. 27. If the first assessment prove insufficient, the Board of Public Works shall make a second in the same manner, and so on, until sufficient amount shall have been realized to pay for such public improvement. If too large a sum shall at any time be raised, the excess shall be refunded ratably to those by whom it was paid.

Sec. 28. If the damage to any person by reason of any public improvement be greater than the benefit received, or if the benefit be greater than the damage, in either case the Commissioners shall strike a balance and carry the difference forward to another column, so that the amount to be assessed on the property, and the amount to be awarded or paid by such person respectively, and the difference only in any case shall be collectable of them or paid to them.

Sec. 29. If the lands and buildings which may be in any case taken, either in whole or part,

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